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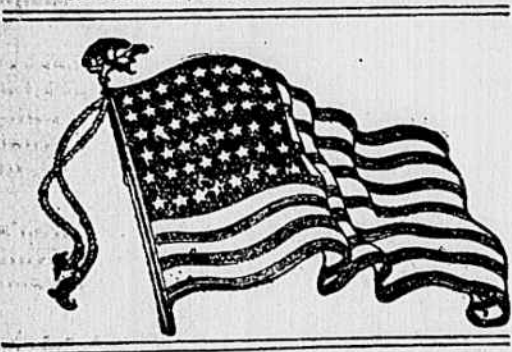
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1917.



Government compilations show that the Teutonic allies are actually at war with three-fourths of the inhabitants of the world, and are outnumbered seven to one. Nearly six times as much of the earth's surface is held by the entente allies as by their enemies.

"Sniping the snipers" is a war game on the western front to which American soldiers are taking enthusiastically, and at which they should prove adept. Their forbears were experts with the rifle, and the traditions of the American army are in safe hands with the present generation of fighters.

It may be true that the United States spends \$14.30 for its army to every \$1 spent by Germany, but, if any dependence can be placed in recent photographs of German prisoners, our own soldiers look more than fourteen times as well cared for as those of the Teutons. Besides, this country has a food deal more than fourteen times as much as the Germans can show.

Dutch ships held up in American ports by the embargo on shipments to neutral countries, of which there are a large number, are slow in accepting the offer of the government for their release in the coastwise trade, but their losses are so steadily mounting up that it is only a question of time when they will have to yield. When the United States set out to put a stop to its resources reaching enemy territory through neutral countries, it meant business, and Dutch stubbornness will not alter that purpose.

Certain newspaper writers are showing a tendency to criticize President Wilson for not having taken the people into his confidence when he selected America's representatives to the great allied war conference in Europe, thereby hoping, apparently, to make capital against the administration. Such criticism at this critical period of the nation's affairs will have no effect beyond the carping few. The public generally is more than willing to repose its confidence in the President's judgment, remembering that so far in the conduct of the war his record shows no mistakes.

Liberty enjoyed by the ten Germans who escaped from the internment camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., October 23 was of brief duration. With the recapture of Lieutenants Hans Berg and Alfred Loeschner near Laredo, Tex., as they were attempting to cross the river into Mexico on Thursday, only one continues at large. The fact, however, that the two escaped German officers were enabled to travel more than 1,200 miles without exciting suspicion as to their identity suggests a weakness in our system of keeping up with alien enemies that demands a tightening of the lines.

"Yes, he's a hero, and for his sake I ought to be brave; but I'm not a hero; I am just a mother." So spoke the mother of James Greham when told that her son had been the first to give his life for America as a member of Pershing's troops. Yes, she is "just a mother," and the hearts of tens of thousands of other mothers whose boys have joined the colors will throb in sympathy with hers, and in terror lest some day they, too, shall be called upon to face the same sacrifice as this little woman who cries out in her grief that she is not a hero, but just a mother. "Just mothers" they are, but heroes, nevertheless, for without complaint they have given flesh of their flesh that liberty may not perish.

Like a sprawling giant, Russia wallows in the muck and mire of her own creation, helpless before her enemies, while that portion of the world struggling to secure the liberty for all nations to which she aspires looks on, discouraged at the prospect of her situation. The actual situation is shrouded in such uncertainty as to preclude any intelligent forecast of the immediate outcome. Whether her helplessness is to increase would seem to depend entirely on the attitude of the soldiers at the front toward the radical elements which have overthrown the provisional government and seized the reins of the weak authority it exercised. From Kerensky's vacillating attitude, it had long been foreseen by close observers that the radicals would gather strength to precipitate such a crisis as now exists. Had Kerensky heeded the counsel of the patriotic generals at the head of the armies at the front

and called to his aid the strong arm of military power to enforce the authority of the provisional government, its downfall might have been averted, and no other way could the growing strength of radicalism have been broken and a strong government established. Korniloff, when he started on his march to Petrograd to co-operate with Kerensky against the forces resisting government authority, offered the latter his opportunity, but he threw it away, and it remains to be seen if now he can get the support that once was offered him. If he can, it is possible for the reign of anarchy to be overcome and responsible government to emerge.

Reform, Not Revolution, in City Affairs

AT first reading, the report of the survey of Richmond's governmental institution may seem somewhat staggering in the mass of its findings and the multiplicity of its recommendations. More careful study will bring the realization that perhaps a majority of the reforms suggested can be brought about by heads of the various departments, and that abuses complained of have come to exist through laxity and carelessness rather than from faults in the basic principles of the city's laws.

The more radical changes proposed will require legislative action, and they should be carefully studied and considered before a decision as to their necessity or feasibility is reached. However, promptness is demanded in any matters it may be deemed expedient to take before the General Assembly, as that body will meet in January. But no great revolution in city affairs is necessary to bring about a betterment in numerous conditions admittedly in sore need of correction. A strict adherence to the provisions of the present laws and an earnest endeavor on the part of city officials and employees to give the best possible public service under the existing system will remove the most glaring blots which now mar our public service. Some of these reforms already are under way, department heads needing no further spur to action than knowledge that laxities in their administration had come into the pitiless rays of the public spotlight. A general cleaning up may be expected as one result of the civic survey under an aroused public sentiment.

Many changes in methods and details of administration may be effected without the necessity of calling upon the Legislature for changes in the charter. It will require no new lawmaking to eliminate vaudeville from the Police Court and forever remove this reproach to Virginia's jurisprudence, nor are any new statutes needed for the abandonment of such irregular practices in this tribunal as are alleged in the survey report. The City Jail may be cleaned up and conducted as are modern penal institutions in other cities, and its constant menace to public health and morals removed without recourse to any legislative body. The city's markets may be cleared of their filth and kept in sanitary condition, and other suggested reforms may be inaugurated by the Health Department without change of ordinances. Better discipline and accepted scientific methods may be put into force in the Fire and Police Departments, and in a score of other ways the public welfare may be better conserved. And so on down the line. Elimination of antiquated bookkeeping and adoption of better accounting systems, cutting off of needless overhead expense, and a demand for adequate returns for every penny expended will go a long distance toward giving desired results.

These are only a few of the things which should have been done long ago, or rather they are conditions which never should have been permitted to exist, but it has remained for others to come in and point out our civic ills. Now that they have been diagnosed, there will be a speedy and insistent demand for their permanent cure.

Our Agreement With Japan

TERMS of the understanding reached between the United States and Japan may not give widespread satisfaction to the American people, but the fact that an agreement was reached removing all causes of actual or imaginary friction between the two countries will prove gratifying to Americans and Japanese alike. To that extent the pact is a matter of highly successful negotiation.

That Japan has established her policy in China is the outstanding feature of the agreement. She has contended for years that she should enjoy the right of "special interest" in Chinese affairs by reason of her proximity to China or her "proximity," as Secretary Lansing has described it. This right is now recognized by the United States, but we are told that it is a right with very definite limitations. For instance, the Monroe Doctrine is not to be applied to China by Japan, nor is the "open door" to be closed. The Monroe Doctrine, as the United States has enforced it on this hemisphere, was a measure of national safety, not a matter of maintaining inviolate the territorial area of any American republic. True, no European country might acquire further dominion in America under our policy, but we reserved to ourselves the right to extend our boundaries, and exercised that right in the annexation of Texas, the annexation of Florida and the purchase of Alaska.

Japan gives her pledge to respect the territorial integrity of China, which means that she does not seek to apply a Japanese Monroe Doctrine to the Orient. And her concession on that score gave her reasonable ground for insisting upon our recognition of her special interests in China. Nor could the United States consistently oppose that policy when it is remembered that we have steadfastly applied such a policy with respect to Mexico.

By guaranteeing the open door in China and by safeguarding the sovereignty of that country, the United States has achieved a signal victory in the Japanese negotiations. And this has been accomplished without the surrender of any interest which we may have in the Orient. It is true that these "conversations" did not deal directly with the future of the Philippines, but the fact that they solved the Chinese problem on a basis of Chinese sovereignty indicates that the Japs are now reconciled to our occupation of the Philippines, until those islands are fit for self-government.

Theft of coal by Ohio cities is just as much a crime as if it were committed by a private citizen. The difference is that the private citizen would go to jail.

About the only spot in America that is unaware of the prosperity of the country is the New York Stock Exchange.

Morris Hillquit will now have an opportunity to emphasize the last syllable of his name.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Love's Autumn.
From sweet sixteen to sixty—and, oh! the stretch of years,
The pleasures and the heartaches, and the laughter and the tears!
For one new day is breaking, and for one the setting sun—
But love at sixteen pales beside the love of sixty-one!

Impetuous youth shall ever leap to find its trysting place,
But age shall sit in silence, with wrinkles on its face;
And youth shall sing, and youth shall dance with merry heart and free,
Where grand old sigh and clasp their hands in sacred reverie.

And youth may scatter careless hours, in garlands and in daisies;
But age shall smile and pass the while in sweet retrospect;
And in the open fire shall see the youth-time shadows pass
Of one who shares his secrets with a happy-hearted lass.

And age shall see the tide of youth go coursing in the veins
Of second generations in the flowered Lovers' Lanes,
And hear the same low whispers of that never-dying theme
That waxes its memories to them in the fabric of a dream.

And gazing at the embers, he and she of other days
Shall walk again the rosy paths and tangled woodland ways—
Again shall pluck their violets and drink life's
That set their hearts a-flutter when the song of love was new.

And all the joys of all the years in grand review shall pass,
The maiden with her lover and the youngest with his lass,
The walks and talks together, and the wondrous plans they made—
The Youth of Yesterday Evening and the Maiden Unafraid!

Who says that love is the exclusive privilege of Youth?
Go look upon your elders, where the soul of Love is true!
Go read the secrets hidden in the line upon the face
Of one who sits at twilight by the open fire-place!

Go see that sign as ancient as the bond of hearts and hands—
The same with every people and the same in many lands.
The lightness of the love of youth, to that when youth is done,
But glorifies the beauty of the love of sixty-one!

Parallel Sayings.
Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
Not giving in marriage in Heaven.

Patriotic.
"Well, I suppose you're giving much thought to this food conservation campaign."
"Indeed I am; I'm an enthusiast. I was just thinking that Christmas will be the last excuse we'll have this year for a whopping big dinner."

Never!
Could I write checks or draw at sight
On any bank in any clime.
Do you suppose I'd work all day
Hammering out this bunch of rime?

Ah, no! 'Twere easier by far
To sit at ease in some swell club
Puffing a fifty-cent cigar
With bottles in a silver tub!
(Just like an average pampered dub.)

Signboard Humor.
Unconscious humor, it is held, is frequently the most delicious. An electric sign on Broad Street flashes a long series of advertisements on various business enterprises, each holding sway over the night crowds on Richmond's White Way for a few moments, to be succeeded by another. Recently some good people have paid to have religious admonitions appear as some of these signs. One advertisement reads: "Eat at Blank's Lunch, the Pure-Food Place." The letters fade slowly from view, and at once there flashes out the words: "Prepare to meet Thy God."

These are Those.
In the driftwood along the shores of life (pretty ideal) there are a few people we'd like to be delivered from, luck favoring; and these are those:
The self-made man and the store-made woman.
The crying man and the giggling girl.
The positive woman and the negative man.
The man who flirts and the woman who doesn't.
The solititious landlady and the landlady who doesn't care.

Myself, in twenty of the twenty-six moods.
The dachshund is a funny bird
That sings no single song—
He's just a little here below,
And he's that little, long!

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady

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The B. M. C. and the H. C. L.

Toxemia is another factor which we must not forget to include in the high cost of living. Toxemia goes hand in hand with a hearty appetite and a fair degree of health. That is why so many people have it. That is why so many people are fat and flushed at forty—in perfect training for the grand breakdown at middle age. The fat, the flushed, the bloated, the bloated, the flushed face spells incipient arterio-sclerosis. The Bread and Milk Club is ready for a new draft. We shall be glad to take in all fat, milk diets if the trouble has reached that stage. Judging from queries received it is the misunderstanding of many readers that the Bread and Milk Club is to be joined by those who wish to reduce their weight. It would be a slow means to that end. Frankly, we commend Dr. Karrell, his regimen. Membership in the Bread and Milk Club is not for the downy obese. Such offenders require, not at least one day a week of metabolic rest, but at least seven days of carefully restricted diet.

All-day Monday of each week Bread and Milk Club members manage to get along on nothing but a glass of milk and a cracker or a fourth of a slice of bread every three hours, from the glad awakening to the sad hour of repose. Tuesday is glad day for B. and M. folks. They can breathe easy on Tuesday—great loaf on the stomach, all ready for Monday's work, and all that, until about Saturday or Sunday. Then they begin to get lousy and dull and intoxicated again, all ready for Monday's work.

Toxic or poisonous material in the blood, that's what toxemia means. Toxins in the blood must be oxidized, and the regular regulation of something regulates the combustion process, just as the spark in the cylinder of your automobile regulates the explosion there. The thyroid gland supplies the spark. The Bread

and Milk Club believes in a mixture not quite so rich on Monday. Come on in.

Questions and Answers.
To Can a Corn.—I have one troublesome hard corn on the outer bend of my little toe and I trust Dr. Brady will suggest some remedy for the knife for it.
Answer.—Wear shoes broad enough and long enough for your feet, with broad, never pointed toes. Paint the corn with Vaseline or a weak solution of twenty grains of salicylic acid in half an ounce of flexible collodion. Pressure and friction by the shoe causes corns, and of course the corn will recur after removal unless these causes are removed.

Books and Authors

Harper & Bros. announce that they will put to press next week, reprinting the following books: "Shakespeare: His Mind and Art," by Edward Dowden; "Dante: His Mind and Art," by Herman Sutermeister; "The Adventures of Jimmy Brown," by W. L. Alden, and "Wakulla," by Kirk Munroe.

"The Wind in the Corn," by Edith Franklin (D. Appleton & Co.), is a collection of American social democracy and the Great Trails. Everywhere in America the people are looking forward to the fulfillment of democracy's promise of giving to each the best to further the work that will mean strength and greater efficiency to the millions of fighting men who are striving toward the ideal of the future. Miss Wyman's collection of poems of hope that honest, purposeful labor gives, and has embodied it in these poems that they may by chance remind the listener of some of the songs he has himself heard rising in a quiet hour from the great success of the homeland. The spirit of optimism and hope, of wide fields and heavenly expanses, of life and strength and of renewed faith in the future of all mankind.

Mrs. Julia C. Harris, daughter-in-law of Joel Chandler Harris, tells the following story to Houghton Mifflin Co., who have just published a new edition of "Nights With Uncle Remus," with pictures by Milo Winter: "I have been reading the tales of Uncle Remus to a little girl 'who has been in this country only two years, but who enjoys Uncle Remus' famous stories as much as the American child. The purpose of purpose I have been using an old edition, and so when the new book came I was anxious to know what Uncle Remus would have to say to the new girl. I asked her, 'What do you like best, the new or the old one?' I asked, 'Well (after some hesitation), I think I like the new one. It's prettier.' I think any young child would say the same thing," concludes Mrs. Harris, "for all children love color."

Captain Frank E. Evans, who, with Commander Orion P. Jackson, is author of "The Marvel Book of American Ships" (Stokes), has just been promoted to the rank of major in the United States navy. The major is busy, occupied in training recruits for service. The Marvel Book of American Ships is a book for boys, describing every sort of ship that goes to sea—the battleship, the cruiser, the submarine, the destroyer, the liner, the yacht and merchantman. The authors take the reader to the great shipyards where the great steamers and fighters are constructed and introduce him to the secrets of their building. There are vivid accounts of sea battles, of naval diving and countless other subjects connected with the sea.

"Uncle Sam's Boy at War," by Oscar Phelps Austin, is a late publication by D. Appleton & Co. Dan Peterson, whose father was a Spanish American War veteran, inherits his father's patriotic nature, and shows it most earnestly in his enthusiasm over the work of the young men fighting in the trenches and on the battlefields of Europe. Anxious to do his share, he goes to Europe with a consignment of horses for the army, and while in the work he takes advantage of every opportunity to learn all about the most modern war devices and the methods of their use. His experiences are of the most practical nature, and include the piloting of the vessel on which he travels, a ride over the battle fields in a runaway balloon, a ride in a "no man's land" with snipers and machine guns on every side, some practical experience and observations in trench life and the life of the great shipyards where the great steamers and fighters are constructed and introduce him to the secrets of their building. There are vivid accounts of sea battles, of naval diving and countless other subjects connected with the sea.

Current Editorial Comment

First American Blood.
No matter how many Americans may give their lives for the nation and for the world's liberty before the war is over, these three instructors who were killed in the German attack on a place of high honor. There is some danger that our people might forget at times the difference between attending to business and attending to business. Buying Liberty bonds—and actually going over to another land and laying down one's life, is a much more difficult thing to do than the first to shed their blood, and soon to be made by many others, should inspire those who are left to do the work of the war, and tell us so many facts about the war and the methods and devices which are being used by both sides.

The Case of the Railroads.
The government is fixing not only wages in shipbuilding and shipbuilding, but also wages in shipbuilding and shipbuilding, and it is providing that the profits on the railroads shall be just and even generous. The government can do no less with the railroads, and it has been dealing with railroad labor. Through the Interstate Commerce Commission, it has been fixing rates, but leisurely and timorously, as in peace, and without any just consideration for railroad profits. The consequences are now being seen in the complete inability of the market for railroad securities and the wholesale withdrawals of private capital from these securities. The Interstate Commerce Commission has lost all confidence in the Interstate Commerce Commission's ability or willingness to deal justly with the railroads, and the professional wreckers of the market are accordingly given a free hand. It is time for this commission to wake up and deal with the essential agencies of the government, and as such they must be dealt with justly in wages, and their labor is to be tolerated that their regulative hand shall be under a general suspicion of being affected by bureaucratic dry-rot. New York World.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 10, 1867.)

The quarterly meeting of the Episcopal Sunday School Union was held in St. Paul's Church last night. The reports showed the average attendance at the schools for the past three months to have been as follows: St. James, 25 teachers and 180 scholars; St. James, 25 teachers and 180 scholars; Grace, 25 teachers and 180 scholars; Monumental, 21 teachers and 112 scholars; St. Mark's, 40 teachers and 270 scholars; Trinity, 17 teachers and 78 scholars; St. John's, 12 teachers and 100 scholars.

The Powhatan House property was bought yesterday by A. J. Ford, formerly of the Exchange Hotel, for \$225,000 cash. He intends repairing and remodeling it thoroughly for hotel purposes.

A few bushels of wheat were run through the new Gallego Mills yesterday just to try it. The work was performed perfectly, and in a few days the mills will go into operation in earnest.

At a special meeting of Hanover Presbyterian held at Yellow Chapel, Stafford County, before yesterday, Rev. F. M. Woods was regularly ordained to the Presbyterian ministry.

The final registration in North Carolina shows that there are on the books the names of 103,060 white voters and 71,657 negro voters.

Hon. Allan G. Thurman, according to a careful canvass of the members of the Ohio Legislature, will undoubtedly be the next United States Senator from that State.

Kelly and White, two human brutes, had a vicious prize fight near Savannah yesterday. They fought twenty-eight rounds, when Kelly was declared the winner on a foul.

Thad Stevens, although still a very sick man, will leave Washington for the opening of the adjourned session of Congress.

The Democratic majority in New Jersey is a little over 12,000. The Democrats will have a majority of sixteen on joint ballot in the Legislature.

The President has decided to withhold his annual message to Congress until the first Monday in December, and not send it in to the special session of the body this month.

WAR KITCHENS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Delicious, wholesome bread, at 61-2 cents a loaf, is now being made by Washington housewives, under the direction of a community war kitchen. It's a fact. Every morning from twenty-five to fifty women assemble in a neat, whitewashed basement in one of the city's most fashionable sections and make their own bread.

One morning they come and make their own yeast. For 7 cents they can make enough yeast to raise twenty loaves of bread. The next morning they come and set the sponge, using the yeast made the day before. Then they go downtown to shop or go to a movie, or sometimes they go home to attend to other household duties. Five hours later they return, and, behold, the sponge has risen dutifully. They bake their bread. After which they pay 13 cents to the director of the kitchen and walk home, a la Bazar-Jeanne Franklin, a loaf of bread under each arm.

It is a novel idea—this war kitchen, where women are taught to cook correctly and economically and one which is soon to be extended to every city in the United States. The food conservators, the food the use of the District of Columbia, a number of enterprising Washington women are responsible for it. Last summer, the schools were thrown open to women for domestic science. Housewives who were willing to conserve food, vegetables and fruit, but did not know how, were told to bring their materials under the supervision of domestic science teachers.

Plan works well. Women who complained that they could make nothing out of the cold pack method as explained in the pamphlets, made excellent progress. The plan was shown by a practical demonstration. The practical demonstration sometimes proved that the pamphlets were wrong. For example, it was found that while the recipe for canned tomatoes called for an eighteen-minute period of sterilizing, the actual time required for sterilizing tomatoes was twenty-five minutes. It was then that a few women began to conceive the idea of a community kitchen, which would teach housewives to save other things besides fresh fruits and vegetables.

The food administration called upon the women of the country to save wheat by using less white flour. Recipes for potato bread, corn bread, whole-wheat bread, rye bread—every sort of bread, except white bread—were sent abroad, and the food authorities expected to see the use of white flour considerably cut down. But nothing of the kind happened. The women of the nation, otherwise patriotic, were right on the kind of flour they had always used.

The local food administration was pained and disappointed. Members smiled sarcastically every time they saw a woman with a knitting bag, which was very of course, just as they were at the point of commencing a luncheon concerning the patriotism of the fair sex, they received a call from a certain Mrs. Wilcox, an energetic lady of the Emma McChesney type, who made a most convincing case for the stubborn American housewife. "What do you expect?" she asked in some indignation. "These women have been using white flour for years. Most of them do not believe in their lives can be made with anything else. Now the thing to do is to show them that it can be done."

So Mrs. Wilcox is now showing the housewives of Washington, assisted by a couple of domestic-science experts, who are volunteering their services. The food administration is footing the bill, and is reluctantly, in as much as the idea is somewhat unpopular, exporting. The Liberty War Kitchen, which is called, opened three weeks ago, with

Information Bureau

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Cantonment in Cuba.
L. W. J. Hopewell.—The report that the United States government contemplates constructing a cantonment in Cuba probably is untrue.

Sightseeing on the James.
F. P. Richmond.—We know of no boat schedule that would enable you to take the sightseeing trip in the reverse order you mention.

How La Follette Is Pronounced.
F. L. S. Clifton Forge.—La Follette's name is correctly pronounced by accenting the second syllable.

The Split Initiative.
J. H. L. Richmond.—The split initiative is one in which the subject is verb, as in the following sentence, "He was to quickly go."

Money in the U. S. Treasury.
Constant Reader, Petersburg.—The money in the United States Treasury, including gold bullion and deposits of public money in national bank deposits, on January 2, 1915, was \$13,278,131; on January 2, 1915, was \$13,278,131; on November 6, 1917, \$2,357,439,047.

Meaning of Camouflage.
Miss B. B. East Radford.—Camouflage is a slang word derived from the French word "camoufler," meaning to disguise. It is the art of concealing things from hostile observation by air, land or sea. It is the art of concealing things from hostile observation by air, land or sea. It is the art of concealing things from hostile observation by air, land or sea.

Dye Industry in United States.
L. M. C. Davidson, N. C.—The Bureau of Chemistry says that the largest dye plants in the United States are located as follows: Buffalo, N. Y.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill. The dye industry is no longer being made for the army, this color is being replaced by olive drab. The Bureau of Chemistry also says that American dyes are equally as good as those made by the German manufacturers. The difference being that the variety which the German manufacturers have, in regard to price, we will say that the American manufacturers have to charge more for the dyes on account of industrial conditions.

About Citizenship.
R. J. Richmond.—Until a foreigner has been naturalized under the laws of the United States by securing his papers admitting him to full citizenship, he remains a subject of the country of his birth and as such is amenable to all the rules and regulations of our government dealing with aliens of enemy countries. Both with respect to his person and his property. The same rule applies to his wife. In other words, their property is subject to sequestration, and their personal freedom to the general restrictions against enemy aliens who have not taken out first papers. However, in view of the long residence here of the parties mentioned, if their case were properly presented by the United States District Attorney for the district in which they reside, the rule might be relaxed to some extent in their favor.

WAR KITCHENS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

an attendance of about six women, including the director and her two instructors. The next day, however, there were fifteen, and since then the classes have been increasing until it is beginning to look as if a large auditorium will be needed to house the kitchen before the winter is over.

How to Make Yeast

One of the first things to be demonstrated was the making of yeast. First came a lecture on yeasts in general, their prevalence in the air, their taste for sugar and the temperature at which they work best. Then the demonstrator proceeded to make some. First she pared four medium-sized potatoes, ground them through a meat-grinder and put them on the stove to cook in a quart of boiling water. When they had cooked to a thick substance resembling laundry starch, she added a fourth of a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and one-half cup of yeast cake, dissolved in a fourth of a cup of lukewarm water.

The kitchen utensils with which she worked were of the most modern order, within the range of any housewife, however, who is willing to make a few sacrifices for her kitchen. Two smooth and spotless wooden kitchen tables held the dishes, knives, forks, spoons and materials with which she worked. At one side was a white enamel kitchen cabinet, and at the other a gas range and a white enamel refrigerator. She herself wore a white apron and white cap, with a red, white and blue button on it.

The rest of the women sat on rows of folding chairs, all of the same equipment, as well as the yeast process. Occasionally they asked questions. One wanted to know if she could use more salt in making her yeast. The demonstrator assured her that it was quite possible, but that she would have to use more yeast. Another interrupted to know the original recipe for the ingredients and was told that the potatoes cost 2 cents each, yeast cake 3 cents and the sugar 2 cents, making a total of 7 cents.

Cross-Country Hike

The Young Men's Hebrew Association and its Ladies' Auxiliary have organized a Cross-Country Club, which will start on a hike into the country, and all who are interested are invited to join. The club plans a cross-country hike weekly, mapping out different routes each time.

Voice of the People

Letters must give the name and address of the writer. Names not published if writer so requests.

Says Congress Is Afraid

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir, I would like to see the privilege of the Adams law and the failure of the railroad men in my humble opinion, there is no one to blame but Congress. They stepped up the legislative machine to compel the railroads to give the trains, which they have refused to do anything to prevent another strike. Congress is afraid of their citizens, and they all say, "Don't you?" C. T. B. Buckingham, Va., November 7, 1917.

Antismoke Ordinance Needed

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir, I would like to see the privilege of commanding especially one recommendation of the bureau that made the recent survey, namely, that this city should have an antismoke ordinance. Other cities have found them necessary to protect the health and comfort of their citizens, and there seems no good reason why Richmond should be more tender of the dividends of the corporation than other cities. There is no hour of the day or night that the air is not permeated with smoke so dense as to clog the lungs and soothe. It is impossible to believe that this does not cause or aggravate weakness of the throat and lungs, and that people more liable to respiratory diseases, which carry off at least one-sixth of the people who die in this city. It is a consideration, however, that is a consideration, and should be required in every city. Their absence is probably responsible for the high mortality rate. It would be more humane to assemble these people and electrocute them than to permit them to be slowly poisoned by smoke. H. L. Richmond, November 8, 1917.

"Our Martyrs Three"

[Written for The Times-Dispatch.]

Columbia mourns for her soldiers

Enright, Gresham and Hay—